contribution to this goal. This legislation is a final congressional effort to make Farmer Mac viable. Legislative restrictions may have hobbled the institution until now. If the new authorities do not prove sufficient, it will be time to declare Farmer Mac a failed experiment. The bill before us provides for orderly procedures in this event.

I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

Mr. LEAHY. I rise at this time to engage the gentleman from Indiana, the chairman of the committee, in a colloquy.

Mr. LUGAR. I would be pleased to engage the Senator in a colloquy.

Mr. LEAHY. It is my understanding that the legislation before us today includes provisions designed to provide relief to institutions of the Farm Credit System from the paperwork, costs, and other burdens associated with unnecessary and archaic regulatory requirements placed on such institutions under current law. It is also my understanding that similar legislation to provide regulatory relief to the commercial banking industry is also under consideration by the Congress.

Mr. LUGAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LEAHY. It is also my understanding that the legislation before the Senate includes amendments to title VIII of the Farm Credit Act of 1971 to modernize, expand, and make other improvements in the Federal charter and authorities of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation so that this entity, commonly known as Farmer Mac, can better provide credit to agricultural borrowers through commercial banks and other lenders.

Mr. LUGAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LEAHY. It is my further understanding that this legislation includes an agreed-upon compromise to address once and for all the issue of the return of the remaining 32 percent of the one-time self-help contributions paid by Farm Credit Systems banks and associations to help capitalize the Financial Assistance Corporation. The institutions that were assessed these contributions were designated as holders of stock in the Financial Assistance Corporation, commonly referred to as FAC stock. Is it not true that this stock, in and of itself, has no value, and that the holders of this stock have no legal claim, either now or in future, against any party in association with this stock, beyond any that may arise as a result of the specific provisions of the bill before us today?

Mr. LUGAR. The Senator's understanding is absolutely correct.

Mr. LEAHY. I am disappointed that the bill before us today does not include amendments to the remaining titles of the Farm Credit Act of 1971 to provide similar modernization, expansion, and improvements to the Federal charter and other authorities of the remaining institutions of the Farm Credit System. These banks and associations of the Farm Credit System provide a needed source of credit to the farmers, ranchers, their associations, and cooperatives across rural America. The System also provides financing for agricultural exports, rural water and waste, and other rural enterprises. Does the chairman have any plans to comprehensively review the authorities of these other institutions regulated under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 with an eye toward providing for the similar modernization, expansion and improvement of their Federal charter and other authorities?

Mr. LUGAR. Yes, it is my intention next year to work with the gentleman from Vermont and other interested Members to conduct a comprehensive review by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the authorities of the institutions regulated under the Farm Credit Act of 1971, other than Farmer Mac, consistent with the jurisdiction of the committee. The stated goal of this review will be to develop legislation to provide for the modernization, expansion, and improvement of their Federal charter and other authorities of the institutions of the Farm Credit System. Such legislation, if warranted by our review, could provide for enhanced agricultural, business, and rural development financing across the United States.

Mr. LEAHY. I thank the Senator for his cooperation on the bill before us today and look forward to working with him next year on the important Farm Credit System modernization legislation he has just described.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to and the bill be deemed read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the amendment (No. 3109) was agreed to.

So the bill (H.R. 2029) was deemed read the third time and passed.

So the title was amended so as to read: An Act to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1971 to provide regulatory relief, and for other purposes.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 134

Mr. SANTORUM. I inquire of the Chair if the Senate has received from the House House Joint Resolution 134?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been received.

Mr. SANTORUM. I ask the joint resolution be read for the first time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 134) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes.

Mr. SANTORUM. I now ask for its second reading and object to my own request on behalf of Senators on the Democratic side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read a second time on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1995

Mr. SANTORUM. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10:15 a.m. on Friday, December 22, that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. SANTORUM. At 10:15 a.m. the Senate will begin 30 minutes for closing debate on the veto message to be followed by 30 minutes for closing debate on the welfare conference report. Two back-to-back votes will occur beginning at 11:15 on both issues. Following the two back-to-back votes, the Senate will begin the START II treaty. The Senate could also be asked to consider available appropriations bills, other conference reports, and other items due for action. Rollcall votes are therefore expected throughout the session of the Senate on Friday.

POSTPONEMENT OF CLOTURE VOTE

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the cloture vote scheduled for today be postponed to occur at a time to be determined by the two leaders on Friday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SANTORUM. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK ACT OF 1995—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate continued with consideration of the conference report.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, again I want to restate my admiration for the Senator from Delaware and for the members of the Finance Committee staff for their tremendous work in this legislation and for hastily preparing Members for this debate this evening that was not expected until tomorrow.

I want to also thank Senator CHAFEE, who really worked diligently during the conference between the House and the Senate on behalf of points that the

Senate stood very strongly in support of—things like the maintenance of efforts provision, which there was a lot of concern on both sides of the aisle, and child care funding and the SSI provisions. Those three points could have, I think, caused significant problems had we not held very closely to what the Senate provisions were, and I think we have done that in all three cases. I think Senator CHAFEE should be commended for his work.

I also want to congratulate Senator DOMENICI for not just his work on the welfare reform bill, but in all the conferences that he had to deal with and his action on the welfare issue when Senator CHAFEE helped the resolution of the bill move toward the Senate bill. That is probably one of the most important things I wanted to stress about this bill.

It may sound like you are lauding yourself here, but in a sense the Senate did a very good job of arguing for its positions in the welfare conference. I think most folks who look at this from the outside will see that, of the two bills that went in, the one bill that came out looks a heck of a lot more like the Senate bill than it does the House bill. I think that is a wise course to take.

The Senate bill is a more moderate bill, but it is still a very dramatic reform and one that I think will set this country on a proper course of putting the ladder back down, all the way down, to allow even those at the lower social strata of our country today and income strata of our country today, to climb that ladder up to opportunity and success and change the entire dynamics of welfare from one that is looked upon by those now who are in the system and who pay for the system disparagingly.

Welfare is not a word, when it is uttered, that is given any kind of respect. Nobody says the word ''welfare'' and thinks, ''Wow, what a great system.'' Or, ''Gee, this is something that is really necessary, that works.''

That is sad. It is sad for the people who have to pay the taxes to finance it. It is also sad for the people who find themselves caught in it, to be stigmatized by this system that has failed. It may not have failed them particularly. In fact, many people have gotten onto the welfare rolls and come off stronger and better. But those cases happen not as often as we would like to see. We would like to see the changing of the stigma of welfare to a program that, when you look at it, you can be proud of it. When you see your dollars invested in it, you see dollars invested in a system that truly does help people and that is marked with more successes than failures.

While there have been successes, they simply do not match up. I think we can look at the overall decline in our poor communities as evidence of that.

I want to debunk a couple of myths here to begin with, and then go into the specifics of the legislation, because as I said before, the point I wanted to make here, more than anything else, is if you were someone who voted for H.R. 4 when it passed the Senate, you have to do a pretty good stretch to vote against this conference report. You have to think up a lot of reasons that, frankly, do not exist to vote against this conference report. Because the bills are very similar and, in fact, there were things adopted in the conference report that even moved more toward the Democratic side of the aisle than were in the original Senate-passed bill.

That is why I am somewhat at a loss and I am hopeful—I should not say that. I am not hopeful. I would like to think that the President, when he takes a second look at this legislation in its entirety and matches it up with H.R. 4 that passed the Senate, which he said he would sign, that again he would have a big stretch to find some fatal flaw in the conference report that did not exist in the bill that he said he would sign.

Let me debunk a couple of myths. No. 1, that we are cutting welfare. We are not cutting welfare. This is the same idea that is being perpetrated on the American public with ''We are cutting Medicare.'' We are not cutting Medicare, Medicare increases over 7 percent a year for 7 years. It is a mantra that comes out. I do not even think about it. It spews forward because we are constantly defending the ''cuts in Medicare.'' We will be charged with cutting welfare, leaving people homeless and not providing support.

I refer my colleagues to this chart, which shows that welfare spending from 1996 to the year 2000 will go up under current law at 56 percent, that is 5.8 percent per year. That is almost three times the rate of inflation. Under the Republican bill, this bill that some will label draconian and mean-spirited and not caring about children and all the way—it goes up 34 percent over the next 7 years, or 4 percent a year, almost twice the rate of inflation.

So you do not think that the increase is based on an increase in the amount of people going on welfare programs, you will see that the per capita increase in welfare spending—what we are spending on what is estimated to be the welfare population —also goes up over the next several years and continues to go up. That is in spite of the fact that we have a very sharp disagreement between the Congressional Budget Office, whose numbers this is based upon, and the Department of Health and Human Services, as to what the welfare caseload will be over the next several years.

These numbers are based on the Congressional Budget Office, which suggests that the welfare caseload will, in fact, remain constant over the next 7 years. Even though with changes in SSI, with other changes in AFDC, with the block-granting, with the work requirements, we have seen a dramatic drop in States that have implemented these kinds of work requirements—Wisconsin and Michigan, for example—in welfare caseload. CBO does not account for that. They say it is going to be constant.

The Department of Health and Human Services, by the way, suggests that the welfare caseload over the next 7 years will drop by 50 percent. This is getting ridiculed for one thing but getting scored for the other. You get ridiculed by the White House for cutting welfare rolls by 50 percent over the next 7 years and therefore cutting off children and women and all these things, yet for the purposes of determining how much money you are spending per child the Congressional Budget Office says that welfare caseload is going to remain constant. So you lose on both ends in this situation, which is unfortunate for this debate.

But I think it points out that there is certainly room to believe that welfare caseload will go down, and with the programs that we have in place, the block granted programs with finite dollars, that the spending per family will actually increase more than this, that there will be more money for States to do the things that those on the other side, who oppose this bill, want—because there are many who voted for the original Senate bill who say there is not enough money for child care or there is not enough money for work.

As I suggested to the Senator from Massachusetts, we are not cutting child care in this bill. We are increasing child care above what is in current law, as we should. We are requiring work, which we have not heretofore. So we are increasing child care almost $2 billion over the next 7 years to compensate for those who will have to work to receive welfare benefits.

I will remind Members here that, under the current provisions in this bill, no one will be required to work unless the State opts out of this formula for 2 years. So, most of the child care burden and the participation rate starts out at, I believe, 30 percent and phases up to only 50 percent of the entire caseload. So we are not saying ''everybody this year.'' In fact, under the bill the block grant scheme does not go into effect until October of 1996. That is a change from the Senate bill. As I said, there are certain things in the bill that will be attractive to the other side of the aisle. One of them is that the block grant does not go into effect immediately, as it would have under the Senate bill. It does not go into effect until October 1. So we keep the Federal entitlement for another three quarters of a fiscal year. And it does not go into effect until October 1. So that is a plus, I would think, for some Members on the other side.

The child care money that is there, and the work money that is there, we believe is more than sufficient to cover the anticipated caseload given the participation rates, the delay in people having to work, and the delay in the program itself, of 2 years, before anyone even in the program has to work.

That is why, with respect to child care, we have backloaded the money. The reason we backload the money is because that is when more people will be required to work and that is when they, the States, will need the money for day care. We think that is a logical way to accomplish it. Some would suggest that we are skimping a little bit in the early years. The Senator from Massachusetts thinks that is wrong. I think that is a very wise allocation of resources on the part of the proponents of this legislation.

With respect to the work requirements, we have cut work requirements. One of the things that many Members on the other side of the aisle supported in this bill and were a bit dismayed about with the original Finance Committee bill was that it did not have tough work requirements. We have those same tough work requirements in this bill.

We believe with the evidence of other States, Michigan as I said, before, Wisconsin, and others, that caseload does decline when you require work. Many people who would otherwise get on the rolls who know that they have to go to work opt to go to work instead of getting on the rolls. We have seen that happen.

We believe there will be more than enough money. Again, we do something that we think is very important. We allow for fungibility. We allow for flexibility of States to move money from one area to another where the States determine where their greatest need is, with the exception of child care because we have seen that is a very crucial item. So we do not allow that money to be used for other purposes. We in a sense have a one-way battle. Money can come in for more child care but no more money than was originally dedicated for child care can go out. Again, it is a concession to the other side of the aisle for their paramount, and I think legitimate, concern for child care.

Another thing we did different than the Senate bill, I think many Members on the other side of the aisle would appreciate, is we separate child care out into a separate block grant. In the original Senate bill it was included with the other block grants. There was some concern about the long-term integrity of that fund if it was included. So we have now separated out child care as a separate block grant unto itself which again is something that many Members on the other side of the aisle wanted. As I said before, we put more money in child care.

The Senate bill that passed here had $15.8 billion in child care for 5 years. Our bill had $16.3 billion for 5 years—more money in 5 years, and more money for 7 years; $5 billion more; again, almost $2 billion more than current law.

Another big thing that the other side of the aisle took sort of a last stand on was the idea of maintenance of effort, maintaining the States' contribution to their welfare program—the fear that some would argue, its legitimacy. But I side with them. I think there is legitimate fear here that States would race to the bottom. They would take the Federal dollars, eliminate the State contribution, and really squeeze their welfare program down to just where the Federal dollar is contributing and no State contribution.

What we have said is in the Senate bill that passed that States would maintain 80 percent of their effort for 5 years. The Senator from Louisiana, Senator BREAUX, called for an amendment that increased it to 90 percent. The reason he said that is because he was afraid in going to conference with the House, which had a zero maintenance of effort provision—they did not have any maintenance of effort provision—that we had to get to 90 percent simply to go to conference so we can bargain because we probably only would end up with a 45 percent—halfway, or 50 percent—maintenance of effort. We came out of the conference not with 50 percent, 60 percent, or 70 percent, but a 75-percent maintenance of effort which was the original request of those who were working on the provision here in the Senate in the first place. They only went to 80 because they wanted a negotiated position. It succeeded. They ended up with 75 which is what they wanted in the first place. So maintenance of effort is as Members wanted it in the Senate bill.

So, again the two major provisions that caused acrimony in dealing with this bill—child care and maintenance of effort—one was solved in conference to the benefit and even more generous than came out of the benefit, again the Senate bill. The other is exactly where the Senate wanted it in the first place, 75 percent over the term of the bill.

So, again I wonder where the problem is or may be found for Members on the big issues because on the big issues, on the real hot buttons, we are in sync with where the Senate was when the bill passed. All the same requirements are there. The 50-percent participation standard by the year 2000, something the other side wanted and we wanted; no family can stay on more than 2 years.

Remember, ending welfare as we know it, requiring work after a period of time, and then cutting off benefits after a period of time, something candidate Clinton campaigned on when he ran in 1992 as the new Democrat, is in this bill as passed by the Senate.

We allow States to exempt families with children under 1 year of age from working, something that was advocated by the Democrats and kept in in the conference. States that are successful in moving families into work can reduce their own spending. We do allow for flexibility. But the more people you get into work the lower you can reduce your maintenance of effort because you have obviously accomplished the goal of the program, which was to get people working.

As far as money is concerned, a lot of concern about growth funds and contingency funds, loan funds—the loan fund is the same as it passed the Senate. The contingency fund is the same as it passed the Senate. And the population growth fund is roughly the same as passed the Senate. The transferability of funds is the same as passed the Senate. And, again with the exemption of the child care block grant which you cannot touch, the same as passed the Senate. The State option on unwed teen parents, the illegitimacy provision, the same as passed the Senate, a very contentious issue, one that was fought here on the Senate floor, one that was demanded by the House. They had to have the illegitimacy provision as the Senator from North Carolina stated, Senator FAIRCLOTH. They conceded to the Senate position to allow an option to the States to do that. The one concession that we gave—and it is a minor one—is on the family cap provision which is, once you have gotten onto the welfare role, any additional children you have while on welfare you do not get additional dollars for additional children. Several States have implemented that program. What we have said in this bill is that there is an opt out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SANTORUM. I ask unanimous consent for an additional 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SANTORUM. I thank the Chair for his indulgence.

We allow the States to opt out of the requirement of a family cap. That may sound tough. We say that you have to have a family cap provision in your welfare. But you can pass legislation in your legislature signed by the Governor that would remove you from that requirement. In actuality, what this provision does, since, as a result of the Brown amendment legislatures and Governors have to pass bills to implement and spend this money, what we in a sense require is a vote on this provision in the legislature. Since the legislature is going to act anyway, all we say here is that the legislature has to make a decision whether to allow a family cap or not, and, if they say no family cap, the family cap goes out. If they want it, it goes in. All we do is force the decision. That is hardly a burdensome addition to this legislation.

We have all sorts of terrific reforms on child support enforcement and maternity establishment and absentee parents. All were in the Senate bill. All were heartily supported by both sides of the aisle. All are in the conference report.

Nutrition programs—in the Senate bill we had a block grant option for States for food stamps. That was not very popular on the Democratic side of the aisle. Many Members did not like the option for food stamps that passed the Senate and objected to it. We have

reduced the opportunity for States to get into a block grant by putting up very stringent accountability requirements for fraud and error rates, tough error rates than frankly most States will be able to meet. So the open ended allowance for block granting food stamps has been really drawn back;

Again, it is something that moves to the Democrat side of the aisle on this bill.

In return for that, the House did not want to block grant the food stamps, but they wanted to block grant nutritional programs for schools, a hotly debated topic. So what we did there is allow a seven-State demonstration project for block granting school lunch programs, a very narrow block granted program with very tough requirement on the State.

We added back, I might add, in response to the Senator from Massachusetts, who said that we dramatically reduced nutrition funding—and, again, this is where maybe the haste in bringing this bill to the floor resulted in faulty information getting into the hands of Senators. We added back $1.5 billion to nutrition programs, the exact amount that many Senators who had been negotiating on this welfare bill on the Democratic side of the aisle asked for—$1.5 billion was asked for; $1.5 billion was put in the nutritional programs.

SSI. This was an interesting area of debate for me because I have worked on this issue now for close to 4 years and was a very contentious issue when Congressman MCCRERY from Louisiana and Congressman KLECZKA from Wisconsin and I broached this situation in the Ways and Means Committee, and we have come a long way since then. In fact, we came so far that the SSI provisions that are included in this bill were the same SSI provisions that were included in the Democratic alternative welfare bill. There was not an amendment in the Chamber discussing the reduction of the number of children, drug addicts, alcoholics who qualify for SSI.

I have heard in some of the reports, criticisms from some now saying that we cut children off SSI. I would just suggest that the same children that are removed from the SSI rolls under this bill were the same children that were removed from SSI under the bill that I believe every Member of the other side of the aisle voted for, their own substitute—same language.

So there is no argument there, I do not believe, unless there is a newfound argument. Very legitimate change in the SSI Program due to a court decision which we have discussed on the floor many times. We have, in fact, loosened the provisions in this bill from the provision that passed the Senate just a few months ago.

We said with respect to noncitizens in SSI that they would never be eligible for SSI until they had worked 40 quarters and would be eligible through the Social Security System. We now allow for people who are noncitizens, legal noncitizens to qualify for SSI benefits if they become a citizen.

So citizenship, something many Members on the Democratic side of the aisle voted for in an amendment that was here that was narrowly defeated in the Chamber, we have now conceded the point that they lost here on the Senate floor and loosened the eligibility requirements for SSI, another reason we have moved more toward them as opposed to away from them in this bill.

One thing that we did add is we added to the SSI requirement for legal noncitizens—I should not say requirement, the SSI ineligibility for legal noncitizens, the State has an option as it did in the original bill to eliminate cash welfare, Medicaid and title 20 services if they so desire.

If you look at probably the last argument that Members of the other side will have in searching for reasons not to vote for this legislation, it will be that we end the tie between welfare, people on AFDC and Medicaid. For the clarification of Members, if you qualify for AFDC, you automatically as a result of your eligibility for AFDC become eligible for an array of benefits—food stamps, Medicaid, potentially housing.

What we have done, since we are block granting Medicaid to the States, we are going to say to the States that they will be able to determine eligibility for their program. And that includes whether they want to make people who are on AFDC eligible for their program.

Obviously, most Governors will tell you that they will. But even if they do not, which I think is unlikely, but even if they do not, the Congressional Budget Office has scored this provision, this decoupling of AFDC and Medicaid, have scored this provision on the following assumption: that all the children who now are on AFDC and qualify for AFDC will qualify for Medicaid under some other provision in law other than AFDC.

So all of the children that are now qualified under AFDC will qualify anyway under some other avenue, and it is so scored. So when you hear the comments over here that all these children will be cut off of health care, not true, not according to the Congressional Budget Office and not according to at least many of the Governors' understanding of the current law.

And again according to the Congressional Budget Office, slightly over half of the women in this program will automatically qualify for Medicaid from some other avenue other than AFDC. The rest will have to qualify under the new State standards. And as I said before, and I think Senator HUTCHISON from Texas said it very well, even though the Governor from Texas went to Yale and not the University of Texas or Penn State, I am sure the Governor of Texas and Governor of Pennsylvania have concern for their citizens and mothers trying to raise children in very difficult circumstances and recognize the need for the State to provide adequate medical attention. And to suggest otherwise I think goes back to the days of thinking of Southern Governors standing in front of the courthouse not letting people in because of the color of their skin. Those days are gone, and I would think that hearkening back to those kinds of days in this kind of debate does not lift the content of the debate to a credible level.

That is it. Those are the differences between H.R. 4, as passed by the Senate, and H.R. 4 as before us now, hardly startling differences that would send people rushing to the exits to get away from this horribly transformed piece of legislation.

This piece of legislation was crafted to pass the Senate with a margin very similar to the margin that passed originally, with those who would examine the content of this legislation and vote for it on its merits not because of pressure from the White House due to an expected veto.

On the merits, this bill matches up very well with what passed just a very short time ago. On the merits, this is a bill that all of us can be proud of, that is going to change the dynamic for millions of citizens to put that ladder all the way down, to create opportunities for everyone in America to climb that ladder, as my grandfather and my father did, who lived in a company town, Tire Hill, PA, right at the mouth of a coal mine, got paid in stamps to use at the company store, and in one generation, in one generation in America lived to see their son in this Chamber. That is the greatness of America. That is what this whole welfare reform bill is all about. I can tell you because I was in those discussions. I have been in those discussions on the House floor 2 years ago. I was in those discussions here during the Senate debate, in the back rooms where we worked on all the details of this bill; we crafted the compromises, every step of the way from the original introduction of the House bill 2 years ago to the final compromise in the conference.

I can tell you with a straight face that when we made decisions on what to put in this legislation, not just the principal, but the sole reason for changing the welfare system from what it is to what I hope it will be was not the dollars that were saved but the people it would help and the lives that would change for the better.

This is not about balancing the budget. This is about creating opportunity and changing the face of America, changing the word ''welfare'' from that disparaged term to one that we can all be proud of, that we can all say, yes, America can work to help everybody reach up for more.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:15 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10:15 a.m., December 22.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 9:56 p.m., adjourned until Friday, December 22, 1995, at 10:15 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 21, 1995:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

THOMAS PAUL GRUMBLY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF ENERGY, VICE CHARLES B. CURTIS.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

MARTIN A. KAMARCK, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 20, 1997, VICE KENNETH D. BRODY, RESIGNED.

THE JUDICIARY

DONALD W. MOLLOY, OF MONTANA, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA VICE PAUL G. HATFIELD, RETIRED.

SUSAN OKI MOLLWAY, OF HAWAII, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII VICE HAROLD M. FONG, DECEASED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE, TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 8373, 8374, 12201, AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JAMES F. BROWN, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.
BRIG. GEN. JAMES MC INTOSH, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

To be brigadier general

COL. GARY A. BREWINGTON, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.
COL. WILLIAM L. FLESHMAN, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.
COL. ALLEN H. HENDERSON, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.
COL. JOHN E. IFFLAND, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.
COL. DENNIS J. KERKMAN, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.
COL. STEPHEN M. KOPER, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.
COL. ANTHONY L. LIGUORI, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.
COL. KENNETH W. MAHON, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.
COL. WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.
COL. JERRY H. RISHER, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.
COL. WILLIAM J. SHONDEL, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. BRIAN A. ARNOLD, 000–00–0000.
COL. JOHN R. BAKER 000–00–0000.
COL. RICHARD T. BANHOLZER, 000–00–0000.
COL. JOHN L. BARRY, 000–00–0000.
COL. JOHN D. BECKER, 000–00–0000.
COL. ROBERT F. BEHLER, 000–00–0000.
COL. SCOTT C. BERGREN, 000–00–0000.
COL. PAUL L. BIELOWICZ, 000–00–0000.
COL. FRANKLIN J. BLAISDELL, 000–00–0000.
COL. JOHN S. BOONE, 000–00–0000.
COL. CLAYTON G. BRIDGES, 000–00–0000.
COL. JOHN W. BROOKS, 000–00–0000.
COL. WALTER E. L. BUCHANAN III, 000–00–0000.
COL. CARROL H. CHANDLER, 000–00–0000.
COL. JOHN L. CLAY, 000–00–0000.
COL. RICHARD A. COLEMAN, JR., 000–00–0000.
COL. PAUL R. DORDAL, 000–00–0000.
COL. MICHAEL M. DUNN, 000–00–0000.
COL. THOMAS F. GIOCONDA, 000–00–0000.
COL. THOMAS B. GOSLIN, JR., 000–00–0000.
COL. JACK R. HOLBEIN, JR., 000–00–0000.
COL. JOHN G. JERNIGAN, 000–00–0000.
COL. CHARLES L. JOHNSON II, 000–00–0000.
COL. LAWRENCE D. JOHNSTON, 000–00–0000.
COL. DENNIS R. LARSEN, 000–00–0000.
COL. THEODORE W. LAY II, 000–00–0000.
COL. FRED P. LEWIS, 000–00–0000.
COL. STEPHEN R. LORENZ, 000–00–0000.
COL. MAURICE L. MC FANN, JR., 000–00–0000.
COL. TIMOTHY J. MC MAHON, 000–00–0000.
COL. JOHN W. MEINCKE, 000–00–0000.
COL. HOWARD J. MITCHELL, 000–00–0000.
COL. WILLIAM A. MOORMAN, 000–00–0000.
COL. TEED M. MOSELEY, 000–00–0000.
COL. ROBERT M. MURDOCK, 000–00–0000.
COL. MICHAEL C. MUSAHALA, 000–00–0000.
COL. DAVID A. NAGY, 000–00–0000.
COL. WILBERT D. PEARSON, JR., 000–00–0000.
COL. TIMOTHY A. PEPPE, 000–00–0000.
COL. GRAIG P. RASMUSSEN, 000–00–0000.
COL. JOHN F. REGNI, 000–00–0000.
COL. VICTOR E. RENUART, JR., 000–00–0000.
COL. RICHARD V. REYNOLDS, 000–00–0000.
COL. EARNEST O. ROBBINS II, 000–00–0000.
COL. STEVEN A. ROSER, 000–00–0000.
COL. MARY L. SAUNDERS, 000–00–0000.
COL. GLEN D. SHAFFER, 000–00–0000.
COL. JAMES N. SOLIGAN, 000–00–0000.
COL. BILLY K. STEWART, 000–00–0000.
COL. FRANCIS X. TAYLOR, 000–00–0000.
COL. GARRY R. TREXLER, 000–00–0000.
COL. RODNEY W. WOOD, 000–00–0000.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE, TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 8373, 8374, 12201, AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM A. HENDERSON, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.
BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY J. LOWENBERG, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.
BRIG. GEN. MELVYN S. MONTANO, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.
BRIG. GEN. GUY S. TALLENT, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.
BRIG. GEN. LARRY R. WARREN, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.

To be brigadier general

COL. JAMES H. BAKER, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.
COL. JAMES H. BASSHAM, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.
COL. PAUL D. KNOX, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.
COL. CARL A. LORENZEN, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.
COL. TERRY A. MAYNARD, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.
COL. FRED L. MORTON, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.
COL. LORAN C. SCHNAIDT, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.
COL. BRUCE F. TUXILL, 000–00–0000, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.